

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OCT 34
IN SOCIAL SERVICE 1134 G R
UNIVERSITY OF N C BOX 711

INSTITUTE
FOR RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

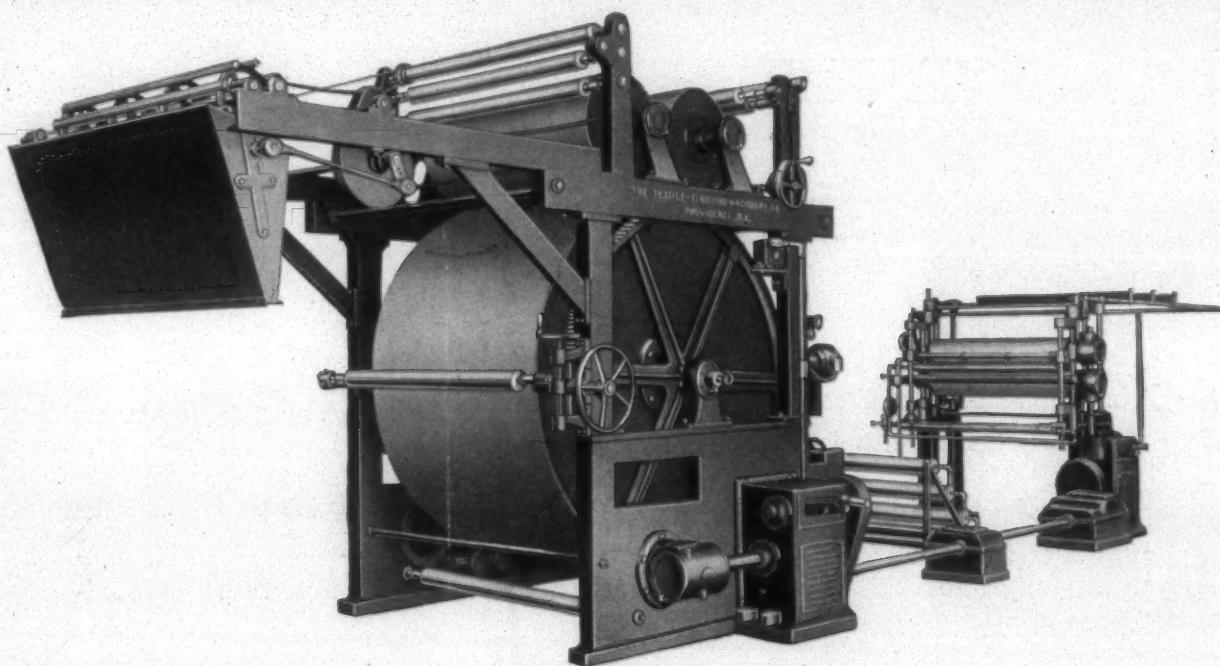
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 46

AUGUST 23, 1934

No. 2526

Textile's SUPER-SANFORIZER ALREADY EXCEEDING ALL EXPECTATIONS



Before making a final decision on purchasing your Sanforizing Equipment consider the following refinements and advantages which Textile's Super-Sanforizer offers: SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED 84" DIAMETER JACKETED TYPE CYLINDER, FULL AUTOMATIC MOTOR CONTROL OF IRONING SHOES, LATEST DESIGNED SPEED CHANGE GEAR BOXES and the use of BALL BEARINGS, ALEMITE FITTINGS and LEAK PROOF OIL SEALS throughout the entire equipment.

The main advantage derived from this type of Sanforizer is the GREATLY INCREASED PRODUCTION without any increase in LABOR and POWER COSTS as compared with that of the machines now in use at the majority of plants.

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.

New York Office
50 Church St.



Providence, R. I.

Southern Office
Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

It Will Pay You

To Direct the Attention of Southern Mill Executives

To Your Exhibit at the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

October 15 to 20, 1934

Through an Advertisement in

TEXTILE BULLETIN'S

SHOW NUMBER

OCTOBER 11th

Timed to reach subscribers just before the Show's opening, this issue will be brimful of the latest, most complete advance news covering this big Southern textile event.

Practically ALL of the executives who visit Textile Hall during the week will come from SOUTHERN plants. TEXTILE BULLETIN is the ONLY textile journal with total paid circulation concentrated in the South, and is therefore the logical medium to use in featuring your exhibit.

To Non-Exhibitors

Textile equipment and supply manufacturers who have not taken space at the Show this year may still secure very effective representation there through an advertisement in this October 11th Show Number which will be distributed at Textile Hall throughout the week.

RESERVE YOUR SPACE NOW
REGULAR RATES WILL APPLY

MEMBER
A. B. C.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

MEMBER
A. B. P., Inc.

LOWEST COST COVERAGE OF THE TEXTILE SOUTH



TEXTILE BULLETIN



INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 46—No. 25

AUGUST 23, 1934

Taxes Paid By Textile Mills

George Sloan Discusses Tax Burdens Of Industry

George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, discussed the subject of taxes that are paid by cotton mills in a radio address last Friday. His talk was in the form of an interview by Edward C. Fielder, executive secretary of the Public Affairs Council, and is one of a series sponsored by that organization. The remarks of Mr. Sloan follow:

Mr. Fielder: Mr. Sloan, I am familiar with the program of your Cotton-Textile Institute during the past eight years in promoting the progress and welfare of the cotton industry. The public generally is familiar with, and I think appreciative of the efforts of your industry in submitting the First Code of Fair Competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act. I understand your code has resulted in adding 140,000 workers to the mill payrolls and in a 70 per cent increase in the hourly wage rate. These two items must have resulted in a material increase in the cost of manufacture and I assume this added cost must be borne by the ultimate consumer along with increased taxation.

Mr. Sloan: That is correct, Mr. Fielder.

Mr. Fielder: I see by this morning's papers, Mr. Sloan, that a strike has been called in your industry demanding a change in the cotton textile code to provide for a maximum of 30 hours' work per week and increased rates of wages, representation on the Code Authority and provisions as to the stretch-out. The fundamental question occurs to me should industrial warfare in the form of a strike be properly substituted for the orderly process of code making and amendment provided by the National Industrial Recovery Act?

Mr. Sloan: Mr. Fielder, I can imagine nothing more fatal to the recovery program and the National Recovery Administration than the employment of a strike as a weapon to compel the Government to change a code after approved. The provisions of these codes have been arrived at after full examination of the facts, with the point of view of employees, employers and consumers fully expressed and represented. There are orderly processes for the revocation or amendment of a code in the light of fact-finding and reason with the same interests represented. Code amendment by strike is law making by strike. A code is the exercise of the sovereign law making power of the nation. If that national power is to be bludgeoned into a particular action by industrial warfare with all its inevitable disorder and public and private suffering, the NRA can no longer demand the confidence of the public. A strike is not an instrument of reason addressed to that national power. It is a weapon of force wielded to dragoon the exercise of that national power.

This principle I regard as the vital issue and one of similar national importance to the recent general strike in San Francisco. As a matter of fact, as a result of recent investigation, a fact-finding agency of the Government has reported: "Under existing conditions, there is no factual or statistical basis for any general increase in cotton textile code wage rates."

As to representation on the Code Authority, Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA, has from its inception been an active and valued Government member of the Code Authority. In addition, there are two labor representatives on the Cotton-Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

As to the so-called stretch-out, careful investigations were made at the outset by a committee, of which a leader of organized labor was a member, which indicated the gross exaggeration of those charges made, that the problem of work load was a technical one and machinery for dealing with it was set up on their recommendation and has been functioning.

The industry has gone out in front in what has been done for its employees. Its costs are above the index of other manufactured articles. Further steps must come from general improvement of conditions the country over. I am convinced that if the threatened strike assumes any serious proportions, it will be because a reckless minority exercises intimidation over the vast majority of the workers who appreciate the benefits already received from the orderly operation of NRA.

Mr. Fielder: Due to the fact that your industry is the largest manufacturing industry in the United States, from the standpoint of the number of people employed, there is naturally a great public interest in everything that concerns cotton manufacturing. Therefore, Mr. Sloan, I am sure you can clarify another subject that has aroused considerable public discussion. I have in mind taxation in general as it affects your industry and the processing tax in particular.

Mr. Sloan: The cotton manufacturing industry is glad to have this opportunity, Mr. Fielder, of participating in the series of tax discussions sponsored by the Public Affairs Council. I believe I am safe in saying that the American public is fast becoming tax conscious. In addition to municipal, State and Federal income taxes paid by the average citizen, we now have a number of special taxes, for example, the gasoline tax. In some States, I understand that this gasoline tax is posted.

But there are other taxes, Mr. Fielder, not so obvious to the average consumer. I do not believe, for instance, that the American public realizes that when the man-

(Continued on Page 6)

Experiences With Boiler Feed Pumps

The following statement of a subcommittee of the Prime Movers Committee, Edison Electric Institute, represents a digest of reports by twenty operating companies in response to a list of fourteen questions submitted covering specific items in boiler feed pump operation. Sixteen of the stations reporting were in the medium pressure class and four in the 1200-1400 lb. class. The complete report is contained in Publication No. 33, entitled "Condensers, Feedwater Heaters, Evaporators and Boiler Feed Pumps," dated June, 1934.

THE designs for boiler feed pumps for pressures up to about 500 lb. per sq. in. have been developed to a point where operating difficulties are of a minor nature. Bronze pump parts give long service and usually show little wear even after several years' service. Special alloys have been tried out but it does not appear that their use is warranted except possibly for such places as hydraulic balance drums and packing sleeves.

HIGH PRESSURE FEED PUMPS

Boiler feed pumps for high pressure (1200-1600 lb.), however, have in the past few years passed through a period of development where almost every conceivable trouble has been experienced.

Cast steel pump casings have developed serious leakage and in some instances such defects have not shown up for over a year after the pump was put in service. Redesign of casings to give shapes suitable for making sound steel castings or the adoption of forged steel castings has been the solution for these troubles.

Wearing rings and shaft sleeves of bronze have proved unsatisfactory and have been replaced with stainless steel rings and stainless steel or nitralloy sleeves which are standing up very well.

Pump shafts have broken repeatedly and have been replaced with much larger shafts, especially designed to eliminate points of concentrated stress.

Leakage past balancing drums which increases very slowly in the moderate pressure pumps increases rapidly in high pressure pumps of the earlier design. The balancing devices have been radically modified and carried out in alloys, so that pumps of the latest design operate for long periods without trouble.

The experiences of one company reporting is especially interesting. They have installed three different sets of high pressure boiler feed pumps for the same plant. Whereas the first two sets were entirely unsatisfactory, each set has shown distinct improvements over the previous set and the third set operates with the same reliability and with no more maintenance troubles than the low pressure pumps in the same station.

It can, therefore, be stated that reliable, efficient and satisfactory high pressure pumps are now available. The development period has been passed through, many forms of trouble have been experienced and solutions found.

While the operating data presented indicates that the high pressure pumps fall off in capacity and efficiency with hours of service more rapidly than low pressure pumps, overhauling re-establishes the original characteristics. It is believed that the pumps of the latest design can be maintained in nearly their "when new" condition with reasonable maintenance expense.

Lubricated, braided asbestos packings and metallic packings are both being used successfully while flax pack-

ings have been shown to score the packing sleeves. The care exercised in fitting and adjusting the packing determine to a large extent the life obtained.

LUBRICATION

Lack of adequate lubrication for the thrust bearings when starting up has caused many high pressure pump outages. By flooding the thrust bearing with a pumped supply of oil, this trouble has been practically eliminated.

PARALLEL AND LOW LOAD OPERATION

Parallel operation has been satisfactory, at all loads, where the pumps have drooping head-capacity characteristics from no load to full load. However, many pumps do not have this shape of characteristic and in such cases hunting occurs if the pumps are operated in parallel at the unstable points on their curves.

The same shape of characteristic that permits satisfactory parallel operation (i.e., drooping from 0 to full load) permits stable operation at light load. When the load is so low that the feedwater regulators may at times stop the flow altogether, a recirculating line is used if the packing leak-off is not sufficient to keep the pumps cool.

DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE

Operating experience pretty definitely shows the economy of variable pressure differential between pump discharge and boiler drum pressure with variation in load. This is sometimes accomplished by automatic control and sometimes by manual control of pump speed. Variable differential not only saves boiler feed pump power but reduces maintenance on feedwater regulator valves, pressure regulator valves if used and on the boiler feed pump itself.

Variable speed drives for boiler feed pumps are general practice in spite of the higher first cost and maintenance on variable speed a-c motors. A less costly, more reliable and more efficient variable speed a-c motor is urgently needed. The wound rotor induction motor leaves much to be desired.

HIGH TEMPERATURE BOILER FEEDWATER

The pumping of high temperature water requires more power than for low temperature water.

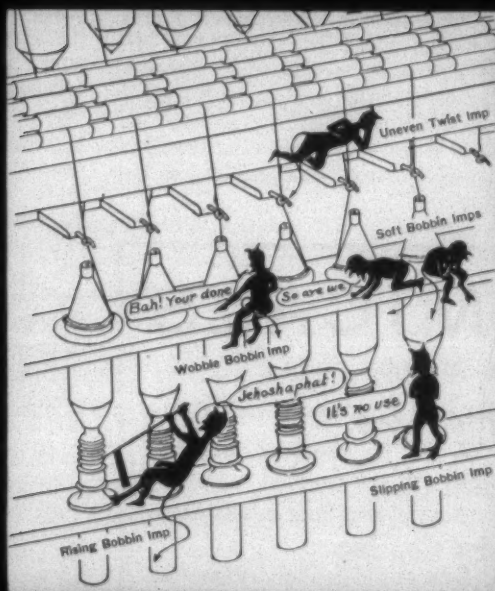
High temperature water, or the greater fluctuation in temperature of water from high temperature heaters, seems to be conducive to greater leakage trouble in the boiler feed pump joints, castings and clearances. These difficulties become more pronounced as the pressure is raised and the mass of the pump parts becomes greater. As a result of this, practice seems to be tending toward supplying water to the boiler feed pump suction from the deaerator or bleeder heater operating at outlet water temperature of from 225 to 275 F. and pumping water at boiler feed pump discharge pressure through the bleeder heaters operating at higher temperatures.

DRAIN PUMPS FOR HIGH PRESSURE HEATERS AND STEAM REHEATERS

Considerable trouble has been experienced with the drain pumps for high pressure bleeder heaters and steam reheaters. A number of such pumps are now in service, however, and are reported to be operating satisfactorily after some modification. Because of the high cost of these pumps and the troubles experienced with past designs, many stations are sacrificing the increased efficiency to be obtained by their use and are cooling the drips in some manner before returning the water to the boiler feed system.

Bobbins with A Bull Dog Grip on Spindles

That
No
Spinning
Room
Imp
Can
Break



The Number
of Bobbins

Rising from the Spindle Seat

Increases Rapidly with the Higher Spindle Speeds Demanded by Present Day Conditions—Depriving You of the Advantage of High Speed and Increasing the Amount of Slack Twist Yarn

Bobbins Will Not Slip at Any Speed

IF

They have Stimpson Patent Bushings

and Are Used on

Stimpson Patent Clutch Spindles

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C

Taxes Paid By Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 3)

ufacturer sells cotton fabrics, one-fifth of the price he receives represents what he pays out in taxes. The tax bill of cotton manufacturers within the past twelve months reached over \$160,000,000. Four years ago it amounted to approximately \$21,000,000 annually. This means that the cotton industry's tax bill has increased nearly eight-fold.

Mr. Fielder: That, Mr. Sloan, is a tremendous increase. No doubt we would better understand the very great proportions that the present tax bill has assumed if you could give us an idea as to how it compares with the total amount paid by cotton mills in wages.

Mr. Sloan: According to the U. S. Census figures for the year 1931, the latest available Government figures, the cotton textile payroll amounted to \$220,000,000. On that basis the industry's present tax bill would therefore be equivalent to 73 per cent of the total amount paid in wages in that year. With the increase in wages that has subsequently taken place under the Cotton Textile Code, this percentage would undoubtedly be materially less but nevertheless very striking.

Mr. Fielder: You have made an interesting comparison. Now can you tell us what is your largest single item of taxation?

Mr. Sloan: Our largest single item of taxation is the one which you claim, Mr. Fielder, has aroused considerable public discussion—namely, the processing tax. Although local, State and Federal income taxes have substantially increased, now amounting to \$30,000,000 annually compared with \$21,000,000 four years ago, the major part of this \$160,000,000 tax item is that collected under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and known as the cotton processing tax. This Act of Congress requires cotton mills to pay 4.2 cents on every pound of raw cotton put into process.

You see, cotton goods are not in the luxury class. They are, in the main, necessities and no one—not even the cotton farmer himself who is naturally a large consumer of cotton fabrics—is able therefore to escape the processing tax any more than any other tax. Of course, when a consumer buys at retail, the proportion that the tax bears to the price he or she pays is far less than in the initial sales price of the manufacturer to the distributor. Nevertheless it is an element in the price of towels, bed sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, curtains, and other innumerable cotton items of household use. It also appears in the price you pay for overalls, work shirts, house dresses and aprons, and a host of other articles for apparel use. Unlike most taxes, the burden is proportionately heavier on consumers of coarser and cheaper fabrics because of their greater cotton poundage content. As you know, the legislative policy heretofore, Mr. Fielder, has been to avoid, so far as possible, laying a tax on basic necessities such as food and clothing.

Mr. Fielder: Mr. Sloan, I am wondering if you can explain the purpose of the cotton processing tax?

Mr. Sloan: No one, and least of all the cotton manufacturer, questions the Government's objective in helping the cotton farmer. The motive behind this procedure is to restore the purchasing power of the cotton farmer to a level comparable to that prior to the World War. The difficult question is whether the processing tax offers a satisfactory method of aiding in this result.

If the processing tax, along with other elements of increased costs, such as the increased price of raw cotton, increased labor costs under the Cotton Textile Code, and increased cost of supplies and services brought about by the operation of other codes, results in holding down purchases, then both the farmer and the manufacturer experience adverse effects in a reduction in cotton consumption.

Mr. Fielder: In your opinion, Mr. Sloan, how does singling out one commodity for taxes work in practice?

Mr. Sloan: Experience during the past year, Mr. Fielder, convinces me that it opens up a Pandora's box of difficulties. Every commodity is in competition with other commodities and many overlapping uses. To tax cotton alone is to put it at a disadvantage with its everyday competitors, such as jute, paper, rayon and other fibres. This means that in fairness compensating taxes must be laid simultaneously on the competing fibres in their competitive uses. But attempting to draw the line as to just what fibres are competitive and in what uses and what rate the compensating tax ought to be and the extent to which the demand for cotton has shifted to competitive fibres because of the processing tax, plunges us into an intolerable maze of questions of fact and of judgment and of delays. Then when these other fibres are taxed that opens up the question whether in fairness to them still other materials ought not to be taxed. It is the ever-widening circle from a stone thrown into a lake.

CHEMICALS

Made by

Barium Reduction Corp.

Charleston, W. Va.

SODIUM SULPHIDE

General Chemical Co.

New York

ACETIC AND SULPHURIC ACIDS

Hercules Powder Co., Inc.

Wilmington, Del.

PINE OIL

Heyden Chemical Corp.

New York

FORMALDEHYDE

John D. Lewis, Inc.

Providence, R. I.

TANNIC ACID

Mutual Chem. Co. of America

New York

CHROME AND OXALIC ACID

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans

"C" SALT

Philadelphia Quartz Co.

Philadelphia

SILICATES OF SODA

The Procter & Gamble Dist. Co.

Cincinnati

TEXTILE SOAPS

Solvay Sales Corporation

New York

SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

Clifton, N. J.

POLYZIME "P"

Victor Chemical Works

Chicago

FORMIC ACID

Phosphate Products Corporation

Richmond

TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE

CHAS. H. STONE

Laboratory and Works
Wilkinson Blvd. and So. Ry.

Office and Warehouse
Stone Bldg., Charlotte

TELEPHONES—L. D. 942—LOCAL 6129-6120

THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

Business Paper Advertising

...Sign of an Efficient Manufacturer

WHEN you see a manufacturer's advertising in the pages of your business paper, you may know that **THAT** manufacturer is not only efficient in production, but that he also knows how to **DISTRIBUTE** effectively and economically.

And that is important to you as a purchaser of manufactured articles. For the cost of distribution enters into the cost of everything you buy. Efficiently distributed goods cost less, quality for quality, than goods distributed through haphazard methods.

Manufacturers who advertise in business papers use the shortest, most direct, most economical way to reach you with a selling message. They are buying concentrated circulation **WITHOUT WASTE**. They are applying advertising dollars wisely where these dollars will reduce other selling costs.

Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are given proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.



*THIS SYMBOL identifies an ABP paper . . .
It stands for honest, known, paid circulation;
straightforward business methods,
and editorial standards that insure reader
interest. . . These are the factors that
make a valuable advertising medium.*

Textile Bulletin is a member of

THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.

330 West 42nd St. - - - - - New York City

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

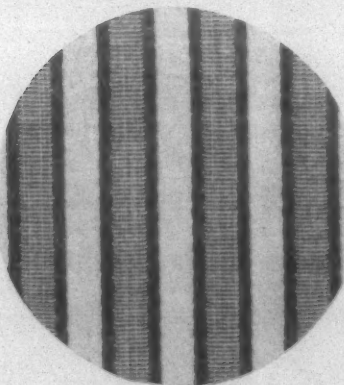
A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS
PROBLEMS

by *Harwood*

Cottons Are Gay

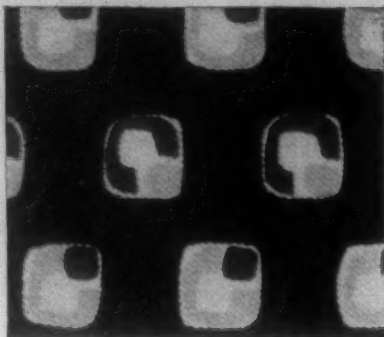
Gay colors are much in evidence in printed cottons for fall—off-color plaids being particularly successful. These plaids are in taffeta colorings and combine unusual shades which until recently have been associated only with silks. They appear in such weaves as broadcloth, as do also stripes and checks, all depending upon the novelty of their colorings to give them fresh interest. There is strong emphasis on stripes in multi-colors or fancy variations, for example, where the stripe is nubbed or interrupted by spots or dots.

Platinum gray is seen with vivid green and red, also Madonna blue or fuchsia. There seems to be an increasing respect for greens, and the prospects for them in the spring are promising. At present greens



Satin Stripe Broadcloth

of Hunter and pine shades are most prominent in the wooly types of fabrics. In the lighter cottons and rayon mixtures greens that have a spring-like quality usually dominate in the pattern even when used in combination with the dark shades and with bright or pastel tones. Speaking of rayon mixtures, one of the houses is showing a line of challis which is attracting a good deal of attention; it has a content of

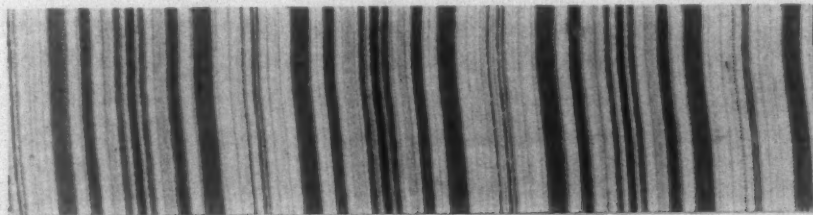


"Cravatwill"

spun rayon which gives it added pliability and a wooly feel.

Cravat Prints

This type of print is persisting and from present indications will go on strongly into spring. The newer ones introduce spottings on dark grounds combining the colors in such a way as to produce a rich effect appropriate for use in the fall. The "cra-



Stripes in Multi Color—Navy, Orange, Blue, Green and White

vatwill" shown on this page is a new cotton fabric on the order of a twill, but it is softer and will not wrinkle. The ground is brown and the spots are white with the colors of the figures in the spots alternating by rows—in one row the dots are blue and the other figures red, in the next row the dots are red and the figures blue. This is from Lord & Taylor and is priced at 85 cents. The satin-stripe broadcloth, white with green stripes, selling at \$1.25 a yard, is also from Lord & Taylor.

Gingham Important

Gingham has gathered such strength this summer that one finds it in several qualities instead of just one as was usually the case in former seasons. Of course the cheaper qualities are selling in the biggest volume, but there is a definite interest in better grades. The importance of ginghams for fall has been established—they have acquired fresh interest through the development of new qualities and new color ideas. They are particularly successful in the taffeta colorings mentioned above. How-

ever, we have heard the hope expressed a number of times that the classic colorings will not be entirely deserted and there seems to be a feeling that as long as ginghams are popular there will be a demand for the staple colorings in plaids and checks, especially the Scotch styles.

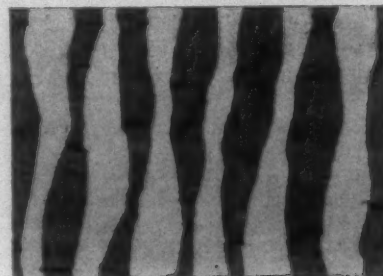
For The Children

It appears that ginghams will also have a good season in children's wear as we have seen some very attractive back-to-school dresses favoring dark color effects in plaids and Scotch checks. Piques and broadcloth are also being featured in children's wear—navy is particularly smart, brown and true Copenhagen blue are also well thought of.

Colored Yarn Woven Fancies

Seersuckers are now pretty well established not only on a practical, but also on a style basis, and it is likely that next

season they will be seen in new and different novelty effects. There is a tendency to greater gaiety, with the promise of many more colorful variations for 1935. There is also a tendency to the lighter weight.



Examples of Variations in Stripes

The tremendous success of seersuckers this past spring and summer, and the popularity of ginghams has led to a renewed interest in woven colored yarn fancies, which will be the feature of the spring showings to take place probably the first week in September.

Textile Code Affecting Incapacitated Persons

A modification of that provision in the code for the cotton textile industry regarding the employment of partially incapacitated persons is effected by an amendment approved by National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson, it was announced. The amendment was presented by the Code Authority and opportunity was given for the filing with the National Recovery Administration of objections to it. No objections were received.

The provision in the code stipulates the amount of the minimum wage that shall be paid those partially incapacitated by age, incompetency, injury or infirmity, and also fixes the percentage of the total of the number of such employees that may be employed. The amendment approved strikes out this provision and provides for the substitution of a provision for the employment of such incapacitated persons but without mention of wages.

The amendment in effect, a repetition of an executive order, dated February 17th, is as follows:

"In the case of employees in the industry who are partially incapacitated by reason of age, injury, incompetency or infirmity the minimum wage shall not be less than 80 per cent of the standard minimum wage hereinabove set forth, provided that such employees employed by any one employer shall not exceed 4 per cent of the total number of his employees, and further that as a condition to the employment of such employees the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board may require such certificate as it may find advisable with relation thereto."

shall be stricken out and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:

"An employee whose earning capacity is limited because of age, physical or mental handicap, or other infirmity, may be employed on light work at a wage below the standard minimum hereinabove set forth, if the employer obtains from the State authority, designated by the United States Department of Labor, a certificate authorizing such employee's employment at such wages and for such hours as shall be stated in the certificate. Each employer shall file monthly with the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., as agent of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee to receive the same, a list of all such employees employed by him, showing the wages paid to, and the maximum hours of work for such employee."

Vote Against Strike At Piedmont Mills

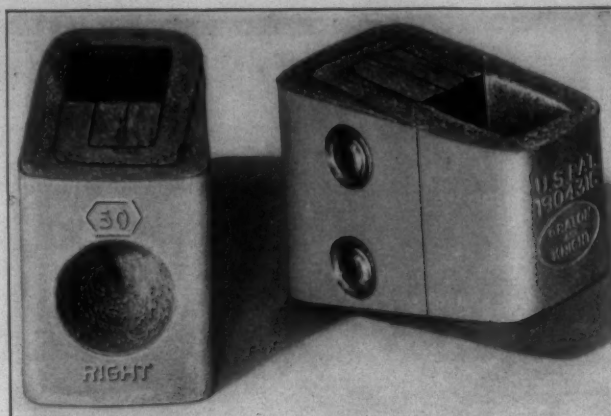
Greenville, S. C.—Employees of Piedmont Mills, at Piedmont, met and voted to do everything possible against a general textile strike but, failing in this, to remain at their posts of duty should the proposed strike be called.

Nearly 500 persons attended the meeting, it was said. The Employees Association of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company has a membership of 575, none of whom are union members. Oliver Howard is president.

Piedmont was closed for several weeks this summer, but the strike was settled peaceably about a month ago, and the plant has been operating at full time since then.

Pepperell Mfg. Report Shows \$1,607,000 Profit

Boston.—The preliminary annual report of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company indicates a profit of \$1,607,000 after all charges, including income tax. Sales during the year totalled \$28,606,000. The annual meeting will be held at Biddeford, Me., on September 13th.



U. S. Pat. 1904310

A great PICKER . . . the New 50 Type

Great on performance, great on economy. That's the new 50 Type Picker. They go on easier and fit better. Hundreds of mill men are daily profiting through their money-saving qualities.

They are made in three thicknesses, all accurately maintained:

- G & K 50-7/32" thick loop
- G & K 55-3/16" thick loop
- G & K 60-5/32" thick loop

Complete stocks carried by Graton & Knight Dealers in every principal textile center.



GRATON & KNIGHT COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Makers of Research Leather Belting and a Complete Line of Textile Mill Leathers.

Ten Minutes to World's Fair Garage Opposite Hotel Seventeen Floors HOTEL MAJESTIC

Quincy at State Street

In the Heart of the City

CHICAGO

Rates:—\$1.50-\$2.00-\$2.50-\$3.00-\$3.50

HARRY F. HERMANSEN
Manager

PERSONAL NEWS

L. A. Padgett has resigned as second hand in weaving at the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C.

Claude L. Lockman has become overseer weaving at the Cowpens Mills, Cowpens, S. C.

Arthur H. Mason has resigned as superintendent of the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C. His successor has not yet been announced.

C. L. Hill has been promoted from overseer weaving, second shift, to overseer weaving, first shift, at the National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C.

R. E. Strickland, formerly of Appleton Mills, Anderson, S. C., is now overseer spinning at the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. H. Wood, of Oconee Textiles, Inc., Westminster, S. C., has been made assistant superintendent in addition to his duties as overseer of weaving.

E. A. Shepherd, formerly overseer weaving at the Oconee Manufacturing Company, Whitehall, Ga., is now overseer napping and finishing at the Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C.

Ben A. Knowlton has been promoted from assistant manager to manager of the Oakland plant of Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C.

Clarence A. Jolly, general superintendent of the Loray plant, Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, N. C., is improving after having undergone an operation on his knee.

L. W. Misenheimer, master mechanic at the Southern Bleachery, Taylors, S. C., has been spending his vacation in the mountains of North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

L. R. Reynolds, formerly with the Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C., has become overseer of warping and slashing at the Blue Ridge Rayon Mills, Altavista, Va.

Norman B. Hill, who has been located at Roseboro, N. C., for some time, has returned to his former position as superintendent of the Caswell Mills, Inc., Kinston, N. C.

Junius M. Smith, business manager of the Textile Bulletin, who has just completed a term as president of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, was this week presented with a handsome silver service in appreciation of his services to the club during the past year.

G. W. Boys, formerly with the Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of the China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C. He succeeds the late L. B. Laughlin, who was killed in an automobile accident some weeks ago.

Stanley A. Black, for the past five years manager of the Oakland plant of Kendall Mills, Newberry, S. C., has been promoted to assistant to H. K. Hallet, general manager of the Kendall Mills in the South, a newly created position. He will make headquarters in Charlotte, beginning September 1st.

W. Ray Bell, who has been secretary of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, has been elected president of the organization. He is to fill the unexpired term of Magruder Dent, of Joshua L. Bailly & Co., who was serving his second term as president. Mr. Bell will serve in the dual capacity of secretary and president.

Under present conditions, it was found that the position of president called for full time work and Mr. Bell's elevation to the presidency comes in recognition of his valuable services in connection with the association's work, particularly that part connected with the various phases of the textile code.

The Board adopted a resolution of thanks to retiring President Magruder for his unselfish and valuable services to the Association and to the industry during a most difficult period. Harry L. Bailey, of Wellington, Sears & Co., is vice-president, and John C. Hughes, Jr., of McCampbell & Co., is treasurer.

E. M. Potter to Represent New Departure In South

Ernest M. ("Plute") Potter, for twenty years a resident of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed as sales engineer to represent the New Departure Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of New Departure Ball Bearings in the Southern territory, according to an announcement made this week.



"Plute" Potter, well known in the textile field, will retain his headquarters at 913 First National Bank Building, Charlotte.

Mr. Potter is peculiarly well fitted to assist Southern textile mills with their bearing problems because of his long experience in this line. After studying mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge, Mass., he became associated with the United Shoe Ma-

chinery Company. Since 1923, however, his work has been exclusively in the South, nineteen years as district manager of a ball bearing manufacturer and for the last two years with the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company of Charlotte.

Mr. Potter has long made a study of textile mill practices, was a member of the Southern Manufacturers Club and for one term chairman of the Charlotte Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers of which he is still a member.

His many friends will doubtless be glad to see him in this capacity of sales engineer for New Departure ball bearings. The New Departure Manufacturing Company is one of the world's largest manufacturer of fine ball bearings and is also one of the largest accessory units of the General Motors Corporation who have done extensive research in the matter of applying anti-friction ball bearings to machines in the textile industry.

Kennedy Represents Van Vlaanderen

W. A. Kennedy, Inc., of Charlotte, has been appointed Southern representative for Van Vlaanderen Machine Company, Paterson, N. J., manufacturers of processing machinery.

Boyter Heads Booster Club

Cowpens, S. C.—J. B. Boyter, overseer of spinning at Cowpens Mills, was elected president of the Cowpens Booster Club at a recent organization meeting held in the club room.

Other officers elected were Gantt Day, assistant superintendent of the mill, vice-president; J. C. Brown, assistant overseer of weaving, secretary, and Henry Kirby, store manager, treasurer.

The meeting opened with a talk by D. G. Floyd, mill superintendent, who declared himself to be heartily in favor of an organization of this kind.

Claude L. Lockman, new overseer of weaving, made an interesting talk to the men.

Various sporting activities are being planned by the club, indoor baseball having already been started.

Geo. Snow's Car Stolen

When Geo. Snow, salesman for the Atlanta Brush Company, stepped into the Charlotte Hotel to leave his baggage and while he was still in sight of his car, someone drove off with it. It was a bluish black four-door Pontiac of 1933 model with Georgia license 13821-B. The metal tire cover on the back has a mark entirely across same as the result of having been hit with the bumper of another car.

OBITUARY

FREDERIC W. HOWE

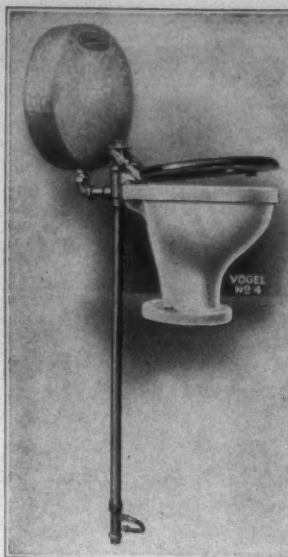
Providence, R. I.—Frederic W. Howe, manager of the local branch of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works and widely interested in other industrial enterprises here, died last Friday at Truesdale Hospital, Fall River, after having been taken there about ten days ago from his summer home in Sakonnet. He had been ill for about a month. He was in his sixtieth year.

Well known here for his philanthropies, Mr. Howe at the time of his death was a vice-president and director of the Providence Community Fund and a trustee of the Emma Pendleton Bradley Home in Riverside.

Mr. Howe was a director of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, a trustee and member of the board of investment of the People's Savings Bank and a director of the Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island. He was also a director of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, the Merchants Insurance Company, the Rhode Island Tool Company, the Booth Manufacturing Company and the Old Colony Silk Mills of New Bedford, the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company of Central Falls and was a vice-president and director of the American Wringer Company of Woonsocket. He was associated with the Crompton & Knowles organization since 1902.

Mr. Howe was a member of the Hope Club of this city, the Agawam Hunt, the Worcester Club of Worcester, the Merchants Club of New York, the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford and the Sakonnet Golf Club.

He was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., January 5, 1875, and was educated in the public schools there.



**WHEN YOU
WANT A
CLOSET THAT
IS FROST-
PROOF INSTALL
THE VOGEL
NUMBER 4**

*And it's a
water saver.*

HAS the same sturdy valve as the Vogel Number 1 of which more than half a million are in use.

Literature on the Number 4, also other Vogel Products, will be sent promptly.

Sold through the plumbing trade.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

ST. LOUIS, MO.

VOGEL Frost-Proof Closets

- Easily Applied
- Floor Preservatives
- Add Years To Their Life

Formula for Preserving CONCRETE FLOORS

A dusting concrete floor is a warning signal that excessive wear is taking place. Truck wheels soon show surface tracks, and holes, ruts and cracks must inevitably appear. **STONHARD CONCRETE FLOOR HARDENER** flushed over floors of this kind will instantly stop dusting and checks disintegration, because it anneals the surface aggregates into one solid wear-resisting mass, adding years to the life of the floor, even under excessive trucking conditions. The application is easy. The treatment inexpensive. Write today for a copy of "Over the Rough Spots."

Formula for Preserving WOOD FLOORS

Wood floors lose their resiliency and life as time dries out the natural oils and gums. Truck wheels sink into and splinter lifeless wood and hasten complete disintegration. **STONHARD WOOD FLOOR PRESERVATIVE** will instantly revitalize both hard and soft wood floors. A transparent oil filler and finish combined. Prevents dry rot, shrinkage and splintering. The application is easy. Write for a copy of "Over the Rough Spots" today and learn more about this practical wood floor insurance.

STONHARD COMPANY

401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlanta Office: 552 Murphy Ave. S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

*Specialists in Maintenance Materials for
Floors, Walls, Roofs*

Why not?

WHY NOT ARRANGE

with us to check your
credits, cash your sales
and assume your credit
risks---equivalent to
your selling your prod-
ucts for cash without
credit risk?

●
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

●
**TEXTILE
BANKING
COMPANY**

59 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

Yarn Breakages During Winding*

By G. A. Bennett

THE number of breakages during winding depends mainly upon (a) the regularity of the yarn, and (b) the provision of satisfactory working conditions. Tests made when winding a 34's twist at the vertical spindle winder from the nose of copbuilt ring tubes showed that the number of breakages was approximately the same at spindle speeds of 500, 750 and 2,000 r.p.m. if the drag imposed by the flannel-covered drag board was adjusted to give the same weight of yarn per warper's bobbin in each case. The number of breakages varied, however, according to the setting of the clearer. When the clearer setting was $2 \times$ the calculated diameter of the yarn, there was on the average one yarn breakage to every two ring tubes wound. With a wider setting the number decreased. Nearly all the breakages were due to (a) thick places in the yarn which were unable to pass the clearer, (b) seed particles embedded in the yarn which resulted in yarn breakage at the clearer, (c) the presence of loose fibres which gradually accumulated on the flannel-covered drag board and near the clearer. These loose fibres were at times picked up by the yarn and carried forward to the clearer. Many of the bunches of loose fibres thus picked up passed through the clearer and were carried forward on to the bobbin, others stuck in the clearer and resulted in breakage of the yarn.

Fewer breakages (one to every six ring tubes) were observed when winding the same yarn from the side of cop-built ring tubes carried upon a revolving spindle. The number of breakages, however, was the same at 750 r.p.m. as at 500 r.p.m. It was observed that all breakages were due to thick places which resulted in yarn breakage at the clearer, and that the reduction in the number of breakages in side winding as compared with nose winding was due to the fact that a cleaner yarn was being presented to the clearer. As the supply bobbin revolved many loose fibres and seed particles were freed from the yarn as the result of centrifugal force, and the brush through which the yarn passed before arriving at the clearer further assisted in the cleaning of the yarn.

It was found possible to reduce the breakages in nose winding to approximately the same number as in side winding when great attention was paid to the clearing away of all loose fibres and seed particles freed from the yarn by the flannel-covered drag board. Such clean working conditions are, however, difficult to attain in the mill when the yarn has to be tensioned by means of any type of tensioning device which applies frictional drag. The application of frictional drag always results in an accumulation of loose fibres at the tensioning device, and these must be removed at frequent intervals by the winder (or better still by some automatic cleaning device) or they will again be picked up by the yarn, in which case they very often cause yarn breakages.

BADLY BUILT BOBBINS

A small number of breakages are due to badly built bobbins or to seed particles or the chase of the ring bobbin upon which the yarn catches as the coils are being

*Abstract from a paper read at the Textile Institute Conference, Manchester, Eng.

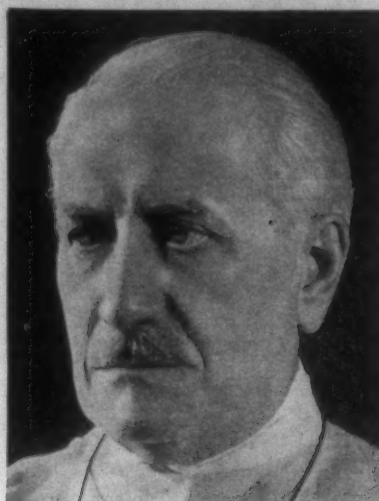
taken from the nose of the bobbin. In the latter case a high winding speed and the consequent formation of a larger "balloon" as the yarn leaves the bobbin results in a reduction in the number of breakages.

Under satisfactory working conditions the number of breakages in both side winding and nose winding are approximately equal and depend almost entirely upon the regularity of the yarn and the setting of the clearer. Adjustable clearers are frequently fitted, but it is doubtful whether they are necessary for counts of 30's/50's, although probably desirable for coarser counts. The clearer setting is usually much greater than the yarn diameter, since if the clearer be set to be only slightly wider than the calculated diameter, the variation in diameter in the average yarn is such that excessive breakages will occur. For example, the calculated diameter of 34's twist = Sq. Rt. 34×840 less 10 per cent. = 6.5 ins. \div 1,000 approximately. With a clearer setting of 7 ins. \div 1,000 yarn breakages averaged 1 per 192 yards. In order to wind the yarn without an excessive number of breakages the clearer was set so that a winder's knot would pass through. The setting was then 14 ins. \div 1,000 approximately $2 \times$ the calculated yarn diameter. With this setting the yarn was found to be cleared of all slubs and seed particles, which would have been noticeable if allowed to get into the cloth, and the number of breakages was thus reduced to 1 per 9,200 yards (one to every six ring tubes). The breakages were due to thick places or to seed particles embedded in the yarn, these thick places or seed particles being in every case so large that a much wider clearer setting would have resulted in breakage of the thread.

As the counts of yarn vary from 30's to 50's the calculated diameter ranges from 7 ins. \div 1,000 to 5.5 ins. \div 1,000. For this range of counts adjustable clearers are probably desirable. Adjustable clearers are thus useful in machines to be used for coarse counts or for a very wide range of counts.

OBJECT OF WINDING

The main object of winding is to build a yarn package of large size in order to reduce the number of stoppages in warping or other subsequent processes for which the yarn may be used. It is often claimed, however, that the quality of the yarn is improved as the result of winding, on the assumption that during this process thick places and weak places are eliminated and the yarn is cleared of loose fibre. It is true that the use of a clearer or slub-catcher results in the elimination of undesirable thick places and the removal of some loose fibre, but most tensioning and cleaning devices which impart frictional drag have a rubbing or scraping action, and actually result in the formation of outstanding fibre as the yarn passes over or through them. Furthermore, if the tension placed in the yarn by such devices is sufficiently great to result in the breakage of weak places the yarn is injured. Loading a yarn does not result in any reduction in its breaking load, but it nevertheless injures it since it reduces its extensibility. The extent of the loss is dependent upon the yarn tension as the result of loading and increases as the tension of the yarn is increased. In winding, therefore, it is desirable to impart to the yarn the minimum tension which will result in the building of a sufficiently firm yarn package and to confine attempts to improve the quality to the removal of thick places. It should be the task of the spinning department to deliver yarn of the type and quality desired, and it should not be necessary for the winding department to increase its costs in an attempt to improve the quality of the material.



If This Man Needs Help, Why Not You?

This man is typical of hundreds of leading medical men. He holds degrees from several of the most highly rated medical institutions and his opinion on many medical subjects is accepted without question by his colleagues.

And yet this man does not hesitate to consult with his colleagues almost daily on some phase of medicine or surgery which is foreign to his daily routine. He knows that no one can be entirely self sufficient in such a diversified field.

Why then should a textile processing executive hesitate to seek the opinions of others on some new textile finishing, sizing or softening problem which is foreign to his daily routine? Textile chemistry today rivals medicine in its diversification. No one man can know everything about it.

The wise processing executive therefore is he who seeks the opinion of broad outside experience in solving his processing problems.

Arnold-Hoffman offers such an experience gained in more than a century of service to all branches of the textile industry. This service is free to all users of A-H Products, actual or potential. Call in our local representative the next time you strike a knotty processing problem.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Established 1815. Plant at Dighton, Mass.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York
Philadelphia

Boston
Charlotte



CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
Sizing Gums and Compounds · Soluble Gums
Softeners · Soluble Oils · Tallow · Waxes · Soaps
Flour · Dextrines · Starches · Pigment Colors
and Lakes · Ammonia · Acids · Blue Vitriol
Borax · Bichromate of Soda · Bichromate
of Potash · Liquid Chlorine · Chloride of
Lime · Caustic Soda (solid or flaked).

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, Jr.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

So Far But No Further

THE Cotton Textile Industry was the first to adopt a Code and it has lived up to that Code with remarkable fidelity.

There have, of course, been a few cases of violations, but the Cotton Textile Industry has recognized the right of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board to examine such cases and to order corrections and compliance.

The Cotton Textile Industry has yielded to the placing of a 4.2 cents processing tax as a means of aiding the farmers.

It willingly consented to the adoption of the minimum wage because it realized that the constant beating down of cotton goods prices had too often forced mills to lower wages to an unreasonable and unfair extent.

It is cognizant of the fact that U. S. Department of Labor statistics show that textile wages are now 73.7 per cent higher than before the Code was adopted.

The Cotton Textile Industry agreed to the 40-hour week although it knew that in cotton mills, where work is intermittent and time studies show that employees seldom work over 55 per cent of the time they are in the mill, 40 hours does not constitute an honest day's work.

While the Cotton Textile Industry has always recognized the right of employees to form and join unions, it reluctantly agreed to Section 7A of the NIRA because it knew that it would become the weapon of racketeering labor leaders, but it did agree to same.

So far the Cotton Textile Industry went but

it will go no further, and because it refuses to deal only with those of its employees who belong to the United Textile Workers it is threatened with a general strike.

In his statement connected with the settlement of the Automobile Industry strike, President Roosevelt said:

1. Reduced to plain language Section 7A of NIRA means—

(a) Employees have the right to organize into a group or groups.

(b) When such group or groups are organized they can choose representatives by free choice and such representatives must be received collectively and thereby seek to straighten out disputes and improve conditions of employment.

(c) To cover minority groups, each bargaining committee shall have "total membership pro rata to the number of men each member represents."

The above means that in collective bargaining or in any dealing of the employees with the management of the mills, each group, members of the United Textile Workers, members of any other union, and non-union employees shall be represented in proportion to their numerical strength.

The United Textile Workers insist that if 10 per cent of the employees of a mill belong to them and 90 per cent are non-union, the mill shall deal only with their 10 per cent and that the non-union members shall have no rights whatever.

If they could establish that idea every cotton mill employee would be forced to pay tribute to the United Textile Workers through union dues and **the proposed General Textile Strike is solely for that purpose.**

President Roosevelt has laid down the principle that each group of employees shall have its proportional representation and the proposed strike says to him that he will either deny representation to non-union employees or else witness the wrecking of the Recovery Program.

In a radio talk Geo. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, very well said:

I can imagine nothing more fatal to the Recovery program and the National Recovery Administration than the employment of a strike as a weapon to compel the Government to change a code after approved. The provisions of these codes have been arrived at after full examination of the facts, with the point of view of employees, employers and consumers fully expressed and represented. There are orderly processes for the revocation or amendment of a code in the light of fact-finding and reason with the same interests represented. Code amendment by strike is law making by strike. A code is the exercise of the sovereign law making power of the nation. If that National power is to be bulged into a particular action by industrial warfare with all its inevitable disorder and public and private suffering, the NRA can no longer demand the confidence of the public.

The statement by Thos. F. McMahon and others about violations of the Code, the stretch-out and the discharge of union members are mere camouflage because every case of violation of the code can be heard by the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board and there is no need to strike in order to secure compliance in any instance.

There is one and only one object of the proposed General Textile Strike and that is to force President Roosevelt to revoke his statement relative to Section 7A as made at the time of the Automobile strike and to give supreme power to the United Textile Workers while denying any voice or rights to those who by joining other unions or refusing to join any union, do not pay tribute to the McMahon organization.

The strike is a bold attack upon President Roosevelt and the NRA.

It is an attempt to force every textile employee in the United States to pay tribute to the racketeers who operate and dominate the United Textile Workers.

They are perfectly willing to wreck the recovery efforts of President Roosevelt, in an effort to establish upon a permanent basis the flow of union dues from the pockets of mill employees to the fund from which they draw their salaries.

The right of a man to join a union is not denied by anyone.

The right of a man to refuse to join a union and to continue at his work without paying tribute to union racketeers is challenged by the proposed strike.

If Thos. F. McMahon and his United Textile Workers can secure their demands, the day of freedom in America, that freedom for which our forefathers came to America and shed their blood, will pass.

If the issue must be met, there was never a better time than now.

Thos. F. McMahon dominated textile unionism in New England for twenty years and under the blight of his domination New England spindles shrunk from 21,000,000 to less than 12,000,000 and thousands of mill employees saw their jobs disappear.

If he should carry his present point, the entire textile industry will be doomed.

The Cotton Textile Industry has done its part and shall go no further.

It will be better for our spindles to rust and our looms stand idle until they fall apart, than to yield one inch in the battle which confronts us.

Let the General Textile Strike come and let the real issue be settled.

Allegory

A READER sent us the following which he clipped from a newspaper:

A man walked into a butcher shop and said to the butcher, "I want the best piece of meat you have for one dollar; this is the last dollar I have."

The butcher asked him what his trouble was and the man replied, "I have been out on a strike for six weeks."

Butcher: "Is that so? Well, I think they should pay you more money."

The Man: "Oh, I get good pay."

Butcher: "Well, they should shorten your working hours."

The Man: "The hours are all O. K."

Butcher: "What is your grievance?"

The Man: "They won't recognize the union."

Butcher: "Oh, that's your trouble! Well, here is a nice calf's head; it is worth more than a dollar but under the circumstances, you can have it."

The man paid his dollar, picked up the package of meat and started for home. Suddenly it occurred to him that his purchase might not be union meat! Returning to the shop he asked the butcher, "Is this union meat?" Upon his response in the negative, the man returned the package and said he could not use it.

The butcher asked him to wait a moment, took the meat in the back room and after a short delay returned with it. "All O. K.," said the butcher, handing the re-wrapped meat to the man.

The Man: "Why is it O. K. now?"

Butcher: "I unionized it."

The Man: "What did you do to it?"

Butcher: "I took the brains out!"

A Pen Picture Of McMahon

VERA BUSH, an active organizer for the National Textile Workers, was formerly an organizer for the United Textile Workers but withdrew after a big row, which occurred at New Bedford, Mass., over the division of the money collected as union dues.

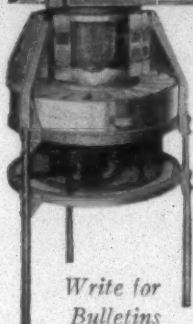
With knowledge based upon several years association with Thos. F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, Vera Bush said in the Daily Worker in 1929:

Who is Thomas McMahon? You see a big belly and about ten minutes later you see Thomas McMahon. He sits around the office, smokes big cigars, drinks liquor, draws a fat salary and does not do much else.

The above is a pen picture of Thos. McMahon as drawn by a fellow unionist.

This McMahon is the one who is now trying to pull a general textile strike and says that nobody but the President of the United States is big enough to discuss matters with him.

He says that he would not be rude to Gen. Hugh Johnson if he came around but that General Johnson is not big enough to talk to him.



Write for
Bulletins

in the FORD and SEARS buildings

Ford insists on Fade-Ometer tests for every piece of upholstery in a Ford car as insurance against fading. Sears-Roebuck uses the Fade-Ometer to place specific guarantees on the merchandise they sell. See the Fade-Ometer in the FORD and SEARS buildings at Chicago's World's Fair.

ATLAS ELECTRIC DEVICES CO.
389 W. Superior St., Chicago

FADE-OMETER
MEASURES SUNLIGHT FADING

Also Makers of
the Launder-Ometer

FOR BETTER WEAVING
buy your
LOOM REEDS
from
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.
Phone 5071 Box 1375
Greensboro, N. C.

HUMIDIFIER TREATMENT
FOR
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
WATER AND METAL TREATMENT
FOR
REMOVAL AND PREVENTION OF SCALE
IN BOILERS
FILTER GRAVEL

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.

Office—Laboratories—Plant—Warehouse
1122 SOUTH BOULEVARD
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—The Calhoun Mills are having all of the houses in the village repainted.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Mortimer Mills have been incorporated by Kenneth Todd, F. C. Todd and P. P. Pearson.

DURHAM, N. C.—The Ruth Hosiery Mills have been incorporated here by J. C. Berry, Robert L. Berry and W. J. Berry. The company is understood to represent a reorganization of the Ruth Hosiery Mills which were operated by J. C. Berry for some years.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Woodside Cotton Mills Company, with mills here, at Fountain Inn and Simpsonville, have filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act. The petition was filed in U. S. District Court at Anderson. Operations are continuing.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Contract for the erection of a hosiery unit has been let by Bogle-Watkins, Inc., and work is to begin at once. The main mill will be 160x60 feet. A dyehouse to be 40x40 feet is to be built to the rear of the building. Allen H. Watkins and George Bogle are the owners.

GULFPORT, MISS.—The Walcott-Campbell Cotton Spinning Mill here closed down Friday night, throwing 225 people out of employment. The "unsatisfactory condition of the cotton yarn market" was the reason assigned for the closing by G. E. Repass, manager.

The mill manufactures cotton yarn, and, according to Repass, "half the weaving mills using cotton yarn are closed, because of strikes, and a general strike of all weaving plants has been called for September 1st."

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The Pee Dee Manufacturing Company of Rockingham is one of 15 textile mills in the country awarded contracts by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for a total of 8,557,000 yards of ticking to be used in making mattresses for distribution to the needy unemployed, according to word received here.

The local mill's contract is for 600,000 yards. Delivery will be made within 90 days. This is the second contract for ticking that the Pee Dee Mill has been awarded in the past month. On July 21st the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation awarded it a contract for 50,000 yards. At that letting seven contracts for a total of 826,000 yards were awarded different mills.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—With the transfer of ownership of the Wabena Twine Mill, of this city, to the Cayuga Linen & Cotton Mills of Auburn, N. Y., now completed, the preparations for early resumption of operations at the unit here have been going forward under the direction of Capt. F. L. Hill, who will be unit manager under the new ownership. According to an announcement, new machinery will enable the process of twine manufactured carried on here since the establishment of the Wabena until it closed in the spring to be carried a step or so farther. The final finishing of the product will be done in another unit of the concern, to which the output from here will be shipped.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Southeastern Cottons, Inc., has been appointed selling agent for the Spofford Mills, Inc.

SHELBY, N. C.—The Esther Yarn Mills, located at Stubbs, four miles east of here, and Lurthier B. Hoard have been adjudged bankrupt and R. Marion Ross, referee in bankruptcy, has notified creditors to appear in his office in Charlotte on August 23rd to prove their claims, elect a trustee and examine the bankrupt. The Esther Yarn Mill is the old Buffalo Cotton Mill and was bought some months ago by Hoard and associates.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Operations at the Martel Mills, Elk Mountain plant, are to be started within a short time. The plant has been leased by Charles R. Collins, former treasurer of the Clover Mills Company, Clover, S. C., as announced several weeks ago. Orders to run the mill for the next three months have already been secured, Mr. Collins stated. The mill has been idle for a long while.

NEWTON, N. C.—A suit seeking to recover \$10,105 in alleged damages caused by the City of Hickory cess pool and the dyewash and other noxious chemicals from the Shuford Hosiery Mills, at Hickory, was filed in the office of the clerk of court here this week by Mrs. Etta Hayes against the City of Hickory and the Shuford Hosiery Mills.

The plaintiff, who owns 20.3 acres of land adjoining the cess pool in question, claims that the City of Hickory wrongfully erected said pool too near her property, and further alleges that the cess pool, together with the "dyewash and other noxious chemicals" from the hosiery mills named in the action, damaged the potential business and residential division of her property and that the pool is "constituting a permanent nuisance" and is "permanently polluting and contaminating" her property, rendering it useless for pasturage purposes. She alleges she had to discontinue a herd of 22 dairy cattle and discontinue her dairying business because of the cess pool.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Declaring that they could no longer operate profitably under the NRA code, officials of the Southland Manufacturing Company, employing largely negro girl labor, made known that the plant on Mobile street would close shortly, or as soon as orders now in hand are filled.

The Southland Company, a branch of the Reliance Manufacturing Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago, more than six months ago appealed to the NRA officials in Washington from the rule requiring a minimum wage of \$12 a week for negro girls. They were ready to guarantee a minimum of \$9, but asked the privilege of paying on a piece scale basis, so that its labor cost here would be determined by the productivity of individual workers.

Washington declined to grant the differential.

This means the end of an industrial operation which under peak conditions met a payroll of \$140,000 a year for about 300 employees in Montgomery. At present 280 are employed.

This was the only plant of the Reliance Corporation in which only negro craftsmen were employed. Its two plants in Mississippi, one of which is at Hattiesburg and the other at Columbia, are operated by white girls.



"Standard Everywhere"

*... rigidly controlled
for*

**SHADE—STRENGTH
UNIFORMITY**

Extreme care in manufacturing has given CAMEL DYES a high reputation for dependability among leading mills.

The CAMEL line offers you a complete range of colors, which contain types of dyestuffs to meet practically every need in your dyehouse.

Try a Campbell color for your next run. Send us your inquiries for samples and quotations.

The CAMEL line:

ACEKO (Acid)	ETHONIC (Level Dyeing Acid)
AMIDINE (Direct)	CAMACYL (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
SOL-AMIDINE (Lt-Fast Direct)	(for Acetate Silks)
AMIDAZO (Develop)	AMALTHION (Sulphur)
KROMEKO (Chrome)	LAVOSAL (Fast to Salt Water
CHROMAZINE { for	and Washing)
CHROMACID { Textile Printing	

JOHN CAMPBELL



& CO.

American Dyestuff and Textile Oil Manufacturers

Established 1876

75 Hudson St.

New York City

Branches and Warehouses:

Boston

Providence

Chicago

Concord, N. C.

Philadelphia

THE
FATE
OF A
FABRIC
HANGS
BY A
THREAD

ENKA
MEANS QUALITY
ALL ALONG THE LINE

AMERICAN
ENKA
RAYON

In the New Yorker Magazine of September 15th Peck & Peck feature a high style plaid dress made by David Lowenthal of Aberib, a new fall fabric woven by Empire Silk Co. entirely of Enka rayon yarn. The very high quality of Enka yarn made this promotion possible... for the fate of a fabric hangs by a thread, and it was the unusual attractiveness of Aberib that inspired this frock. Mills, converters, cutters and retailers whose names stand for quality in their respective fields unite in approving Enka yarn for their merchandise.

AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION

271 Church Street, New York • Enka, N. C. • Providence, R. I.



The
House of Service
To North and South
Established 1904

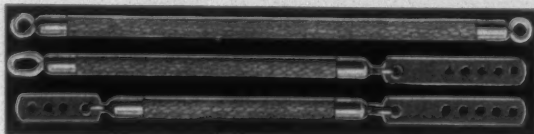
Seydel Chemical Co.

Jersey City, N. J.

Greenville, S. C.
W. T. Smith

Providence, R. I.
James Warr

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture
The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs
Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury :: Mass.

Facts to Consider

Fall River is a textile center in Massachusetts. The textile workers there are organized, but they affiliate neither with the United Textile Workers, the organization which is trying to bring the textile workers of the South into dues-paying relations with it, nor with the American Federation of Labor, under whose aegis the U. T. W. operates. The Fall River operatives are members of the American Federation of Textile Operatives. The United Textile Workers has long, but unsuccessfully, striven to wrest from the American Federation of Textile Operatives its hold upon the textile workers of Fall River. Its failure is due to two facts:

1. The Fall River operatives do not wish to pay the additional dues which they will have to pay if in a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. They want a control of the dues they pay into their treasury which they will not have if they go into the larger United Textile Workers organization.

The Fall River operatives have for thirty years successfully resisted all efforts to get them to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

The dues they pay into their treasury remain in their hands and subject to their control.

What has become of the dues which those operatives in South Carolina who joined the United Textile Workers have paid into the treasury? Organizers of the United Textile Workers operating in South Carolina claim that organization has forty thousand members in this state. That is probably a gross exaggeration. However, whatever its membership may be, should not those members do some thinking as to what becomes of the dues they pay in? At twenty cents a week per member, forty thousand members would pay eight thousand dollars in dues each week. That's a tidy sum. What becomes of it? The promise is made to those joining the United Textile Workers that if any of its members go out on strike they will be supported by payments from the union treasury, which should be in good shape with an inflow of eight thousand dollars a week. Have those promises been kept in the case of any strike in the South? If so, the Observer has not heard of it. Ask those who went out in the recent strikes at Williamston, Pelzer, Walhalla, Cowpens and Arcadia how much support they got from the U. T. W. treasury into which the dues they paid had been placed.

And yet the United Textile Workers leaders want more revenue. Thomas McMahon, their national president, in his speech at the opening of the national U. T. W. convention in New York this week suggested raising the dues of members from twenty to thirty cents. He explained that the additional ten cents would be set aside to meet any strike situation which might arise out of present labor disputes in the industry. If no help come out of twenty cents dues, how much may be expected out of larger payments?—Greenville, (S. C.) Observer.

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave.

Fred H. Dary, Mgr.

Taunton, Mass.

JOHN E. HUMPHRIES

Sou. Agents

CHAS. L. ASHLEY

P. O. Box 843
Greenville, S. C.

P. O. Box 739
Atlanta, Ga.



INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

—A—	Page		Page
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jackson Moistening Co., Inc.	—
Adolf Bobbin Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Adrian Corp.	—	Jacobs Graphic Arts Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	—	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	13	—	—
Ashworth Bros.	—	—	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—	—	—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
Atlas Electric Devices Co.	16	—	—
Atwood Machine Co.	—	—	—
—B—		—	—
Bahnsen Co.	—	—	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	20	—	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	—	—
Borne, Scrymgeour Co.	—	—	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	—	—
Brown, David Co.	—	—	—
Bunn, B. H. Co.	—	—	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	—	—
—C—		—	—
Campbell, John & Co.	17	—	—
Carolina Steel & Iron Co.	—	—	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	16	—	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	—	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	—	—
Clark Publishing Co.	27	—	—
Clements Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
Clinton Co.	—	—	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—	—
Curran & Barry	20	—	—
—D—		—	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	18	—	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	20	—	—
Detroit Stoker Co.	—	—	—
Dillard Paper Co.	21	—	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	—	—
Draper Corporation	5	—	—
Dronfield Bros.	—	—	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	21	—	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	—	—
—E—		—	—
Eaton, Paul B.	19	—	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	—	—
Engineering Sales Co.	—	—	—
Enka, American	18	—	—
Esterline-Angus Co., The	—	—	—
Excel Machine Co., Inc.	—	—	—
—F—		—	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	—	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	—	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	—	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	—	—
—G—		—	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	—	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	—	—
General Electric Co.	—	—	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	—	—
Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co.	—	—	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	—	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	—	—
Graton & Knight	9	—	—
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	16	—	—
—H—		—	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	—	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	—	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—	—	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	—	—
Houghton, Wool Co.	—	—	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
Hygrolit, Inc.	—	—	—
—I—		—	—
Industrial Rayon Corp.	—	—	—
—J—		—	—
Jackson Lumber Co.	—	—	—

Cotton Consumption For July 359,372 Bales

Washington. — Cotton consumed during July was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 359,372 bales of lint and 63,143 of linters, compared with 363,414 and 55,042 during June this year and 600,641 and 91,547 during July last year.

Cotton on hand July 31st was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,230,369 bales of lint and 237,309 of

linters, compared with 1,326,480 and 247,768 on June 30th this year, and 1,348,236 and 322,480 on July 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 5,565,140 bales of lint and 34,649 of linters, compared with 5,985,715 and 30,368 on June 30th this year, and 5,736,398 and 31,731 on July 31st last year.

Imports during July totalled 10,893 bales, compared with 9,751 in June this year, and 11,941 in July last year.

Exports for July totalled 305,820 bales of lint and 17,308 of linters, compared with 614,561 and 14,263 for June this year, and 692,007 and 17,695 for July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 24,417,682 compared with 24,690,312 during June this year, and 26,085,300 during July last year.

Consumption in July in cotton-growing States totalled 289,557 bales, compared with 292,621 in July this year and 483,846 in July last year, and for the cotton year consumption was 4,550,848 bales, compared with 5,086,573 the previous year.

Cotton on hand in cotton-growing States July 31st was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 935,636 bales, compared with 1,016,096 on June 30th this year, and 1,030,635 on July 31st last year.

Cotton spindles active in cotton-growing States during July numbered 17,127,942, compared with 17,175,280 during June this year, and 17,694,344 during July last year.

7,745,509 Bales of Cotton Carried Over From 1933

Washington. — The supply of cotton carried over from the last cotton year, which ended July 31st, to be added to this year's short crop, was reported by the Census Bureau to have totalled 7,745,509 bales of lint and 444,211 bales of linters.

The government's forecast of cotton production this year, as indicated by August 1st conditions, is 9,195,000 bales, which would give an approximate total supply of 17,384,720 bales for the 1934-35 year.

The carryover a year ago was 8,170,133 bales of lint and 438,425 bales of linters. Two years ago it was 9,677,754 bales of lint and 622,771 bales of linters.

The bureau's annual statement of supply and distribution places the year's supply at 20,905,301 bales of lint and 1,244,389 bales of linters, compared with 22,612,660 bales of lint and 1,366,727 bales of linters for the 1932-33 season and 23,170,748 bales of lint and 1,378,853 bales of linters for the 1932-32 season.

Drawing in Machine Operator
Can use 4 experienced men. Temporary work. Write "Number 7," care Textile Bulletin.

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK

Now—No Extra Fare On Trains Nos. 37 and 38

On June 28, 1934, extra fare between New York, New Orleans and intermediate stations was withdrawn.

High-class sleeping car equipment and convenient schedules will be continued with the addition of comfortable coach accommodations.

Ask Ticket Agents about greatly reduced fares and sleeping car reservations.

R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

COTTON GOODS

New York.—Sales of print cloths were again good last week. New business amounted to about four weeks' production at the current rate. Prices were about a quarter cent higher than during the previous week.

Business in fine and fancy goods, narrow sheetings and many of the standard convertibles was limited. Prices are up $\frac{1}{4}$ cent from a week ago. The wide heavy goods for industrial uses were quiet. On finished goods lines business has been better but is still much below normal for this period of the fall season. Government orders in large volume and the rise in raw cotton are given as the cause of the spurt in buying. Gingham are very well sold. Tickings have been sold in large quantities to the government and mills making them are comfortably well occupied.

The bids called for on wide sheetings, and cloths for pillow cases have strengthened the sheet and pillow case markets and when awards are made stocks of many cloths will be very limited. More business has come forward on towels and bedspreads. Percales have been advanced, tickings are $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a yard higher, chambrays and gingham are held at value pending a rise, and discounts on sheets and pillow cases have been shortened. The plan of curtailment of 25 per cent of mill production which has been running along eleven weeks will expire on Saturday and many mills outside of the print cloth and gingham divisions will continue curtailment until prices improve. Efforts are being made to induce the NRA administration to permit manufacturers to regulate production over a long period to prevent rapid accumulations and forced idleness among workers.

In the fancy goods division generally it was reported that converters were working chiefly on sample pieces, rather than buying even moderate strike-offs to put into their lines. It appeared that it had become necessary for mills to provide samples and then await actual sales of finished goods before converters come through with orders for gray goods.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	15
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Buyers of yarns have not yet showed any willingness to operate except on a limited basis. The recent rise in cotton failed to stimulate buying and the decline last week served to increase the uncertainty in the trade. Knitters took only moderate quantities for spot and nearby delivery. Sales to knitters were even smaller. While prices generally held well, there were occasional reports of weak selling, mainly confined to small lots of low quality yarns.

In the meantime production continues to be held down. A good many yarn men believe that buying will be a much more active market as fall approaches.

Published yarn prices reflect chiefly the continuing struggle of spinners to obtain prices giving them their costs. The sale yarn spinners have had little or no success so far along this line, but they have prevented yarn rates from responding to small daily fluctuations occurring in cotton.

Some of the leading yarn producers count on the September cotton report to show a substantial reduction from the 9,195,000-bale forecast last week, which would put cotton in the 15-cent area. So the spinners look for higher rather than lower yarn prices to prevail during the seasonal period of general buying, though it also is recognized that higher prices undoubtedly will make yarns harder to sell. It is conceded that there is nothing to instill confidence in yarn customers right now and in some quarters it is feared that large-scale activity in the yarn markets, which ordinarily begins in August and occasionally has started in July, may not develop this year until October 1st to 15th.

Combed yarns continue as the laggard, and present an even greater price disparity than is found in carded. Single 38s were sold during the week in at least one transaction for 47 cents, although one spinner is reported quoting at the time 45 cents and another asking 38. The latter states that he is booking no business on that basis, which conforms to 44 cents for 30s single combed peelers.

Local quotations follow:

Southern Single Warps		30s		36½-37	
10s	28½	40s	42½-43½		
12s	29	40s ex.	44½-45		
14s	29½	50s	52½		
16s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply			
20s	31½	8s	28½		
26s	33½	10s	28½-29		
30s	35½	12s	29		
40s	42	16s	30½-31		
Southern Single Skeins		20s	31½-32		
8s	28	Carpet Yarns			
10s	28½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3			
12s	29	and 4-ply			
14s	29½	Colored strips, 8s, 3			
20s	31½	and 4-ply			
26s	33½	White carpets, 8s, 3			
30s	35½	and 4-ply			
36s	40	Part Waste Insulating Yarns			
40s	41½	8s, 1-ply			
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply			
8s	28	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply			
10s	28½	12s, 2-ply			
14s	29½	16s, 2-ply			
16s	30	20s, 2-ply			
20s	31½	30s, 2-ply			
24s	34	36s, 2-ply			
26s	34½	Southern Frame Cones			
30s	36½	8s			
30s ex.	37½	10s			
40s	42½	12s			
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s			
8s	28	16s			
10s	28½	18s			
12s	29	20s			
14s	29½	22s			
16s	30	24s			
20s	31½	26s			
24s	34	28s			
26s	34½	30s			
30s	36½	40s			
35s	35½				
35½-36					

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



IF IT'S PAPER Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
Toilet Tissues
Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

DILLARD PAPER CO.
GREENSBORO, N. C.



Seydel-Woolley
Company

ATLANTA

Textile
Chemicals
For
Best Weaving

A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.
Push Button Control — Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.
Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
328 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 125, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 215 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.; P. Dupree Johnson, Box 2197, Atlanta, Ga.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga. Frank G. North, Pres.; Emile LeClair, A. P. Robert, Atlanta Office; W. W. Greer, P. O. Box 336, Greenville, S. C.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barrett-Cravens Co., 3255 W. 30th St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby,

P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clements Mfg. Co., 6650 S. Narragansett Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep., W. F. Delaney, 219 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 343, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist Rep., Wm. W. Moore, Charlotte Electric Repair Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. F. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 125 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denevr, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Char-

lotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooks, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinnier, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barkdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaaton, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 209 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-E. N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champlon, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; I. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps., R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. P. Gordon, Graton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1286 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFeters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Hatchler, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 234, Spartanburg, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 115 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 722 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Sumner St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchor, Mgr., Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 305 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 703 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 959, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechlar, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Beiton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 112a Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bulard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C., Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall King Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co., Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pole Co. North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co.; and Beeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Union Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 210 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office

and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sherwin-Williams Co., The, Cleveland, O. Sou. Reps.: E. H. Steger, 212 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2308 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. B. McLeod, 245 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; John Limbach, 233 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 3 Cummins St., Nashville, Tenn. Warehouses at Philadelphia, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Atlanta, Columbus, Nashville, Newark and Boston.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Textile Banding Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McFee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, Box 43, Greensboro, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas; Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

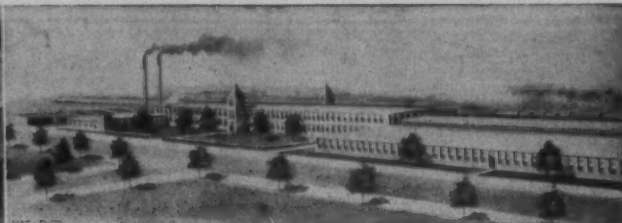
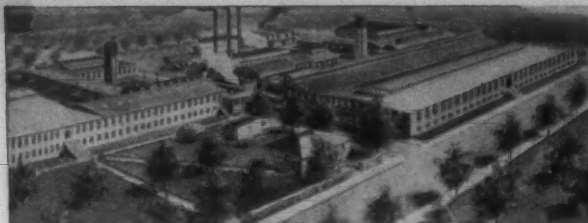
Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Industrial Reports

Profits \$1,079,342

Cleveland.—Industrial Rayon Corporation reports net profits for the six months ended June 30 at \$1,069,342 or \$1.80 a share on 600,000 shares of new no-par common stock, compared with \$1.14 in the first half of 1933. Profit for the June quarter was equivalent to 68c a share, against \$1.12 in the preceding quarter and 76c a share in the June quarter of 1933.

Reduced demand and lower prices for rayon made a severe inroad into the operating profit during the second quarter. Net profit did not show as great a reduction from the first three months as did the operating figure due to the addition of non-operating profits. This addition consisted of a profit from the sale of government bonds of \$198,787 and realization of previous write-down in government securities to par value which amounted to \$40,840, or a total of \$239,627. Without the addition of this income net for the second quarter would have been only about one-quarter as great as that for the first quarter. Operating profit for the second quarter was \$331,426, against \$940,426 in the preceding three months.



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

McKINNEY, TEXAS

TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS

We are continually wondering why some people in the east think of Texas and Oklahoma as "wild and wooly." The farther we go into this beautiful country the more we like it. We can't see anything "wild" here.

Supt. F. W. Smith is such a nice, congenial sort of a fellow it was hard to break away and go elsewhere. He certainly knows how to make one feel at home, and this goes for all his overseers, too. They are as fine a group as can be found. The following picture was made sometime ago. Some changes have occurred since. Next picture we get we hope to have one with "hats" removed, so our eastern friends can get a better view of some real honest-to-goodness thoroughbred Texans.



Left to Right—front row: Sewell Franklin, office; J. T. Humphries, weaver; R. T. Bryant, office; Mr. McJunkin, formerly dyer is succeeded by U. E. Maye (not shown); back row: T. W. Smith, supt.; J. E. Weaver, cloth room and finishing; A. R. Greek, warehouse and outside. Mr. Ford was master mechanic but was succeeded by R. B. Griffin (not shown); A. M. Cox, spinner and D. E. Trask, card room.

Mr. Trask told us that he was the 72nd charter member of S. T. A. and caused the fourth convention to go to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1912.

ST. PAUL, N. C.

WHERE PEOPLE HAVE EXCELLENT GARDENS AND FINE FLOWERS

St. Paul is about 13 miles from Lumberton over a paved highway, that runs through fertile farms well tended and with crops growing abundantly. A fine

farming section—sandy soil, easily tended.

There are three cotton mills at St. Paul—all belonging to the same company. Though curtailment has been a bit drastic, the people are taking things easy, having faith that things will take a turn for the better as soon as conditions permit. They have plenty to eat in their gardens, many have cows, big hogs to kill in the fall, and they have good common sense enough to realize that they are far better off than some other people who have listened to strangers and got into trouble.

We know one mill that was shut down so long by a strike, that all orders were lost; now when the people have decided to go back to work, there are no orders to run on, and it may be years before the mill company can again win the confidence of the markets. The people through their own folly, lost thousands of dollars in wages, ruined prospects for future work, and winter almost here. What a pity—but who is to blame?

So, we want to compliment the loyal, peaceful mill people everywhere, and hope that strife will soon cease entirely, so that prosperity may come to the south again.

It is always a pleasure to visit St. Paul. Superintendent J. B. Meacham, formerly of Atherton Mills, Charlotte, has long been on our friendship list, and gives "Aunt Becky" a welcome that goes to the heart. Then, too, his assistant superintendents and overseers are as fine and friendly as can be.

They signed up for THE BULLETIN as follows: J. B. Meacham, superintendent; W. A. Edge, overseer winding, first shift, Mill No. 1; R. L. Deaton, bookkeeper; M. C. Hickman, carder and spinner, second shift, Mill No. 3; Sam Gore, carder, first shift, Mill No. 1; J. Louie Pruitt, spinner, first shift, Mill No. 1; A. J. Wright, assistant superintendent, Mill No. 2; W. H. Smith, carder, second shift, Mill No. 1; C. W. Pearson, overseer spinning and winding, second shift, Mill No. 1; M. D. Pittman, assistant superintendent, Mill No. 1 and No. 3; R. G. Dalton, overseer carding, first shift, Mill No. 3; Vance McGee, cotton grader.

All were renewals except the last, and we are as proud of the list as can be.

THE BROTHERHOOD SAFETY LEAGUE

"Aunt Becky" was honored by an invitation to meet with the League, and in company with Miss Adams, of East Lumberton who drove down with me, we had the pleasure of meeting 46 key men and live wires of this club, and enjoyed it immensely. Superintendent Meacham introduced me in very high complimentary terms, and I stood before that fine group of mill men, feeling that they were my brothers and that we all were fellow workers. Some funny jokes were in order, and we had a half hour of real fun. Miss Adams made a nice talk.

Some one gave me a joke to write up on Mr. Meacham, but I can't remember what it was, so he goes scott free for the time being. Maybe I'll get it later.

Superintendent M. D. Pittman asked us to call on his wife, and we did. They own their own home, right at the mill. The company gave them the chance to buy and they did, and have lived here 19 years. She was busy canning—and had just the day before canned 75 cans of green peas! She is one example of the thrifty wives in St. Paul.

A 1914 MODEL SUPER AN HIS FURST KYAR

BY AUNT BECKY

A lot ov peepil have bin a axin fer sumthin from 'Aunt Becky' so here I cum. The editör ov this compartment sez there air sum things that good Inglish cant do jestis to, an this is won of the times, the subjick bein about a Model T Ford an a superintender about the same.

Take a good look at the owner a settin at the wheel; do yew no him? An take a squint at his tango hat. A tango hat is won that the crown flops up and down with every move of the wearer. It seems to a bin down when this picther wuz tuck.



Twenty year ago superintenders strutted around purty much like a peacock. My how they did try to show off! This won dun likewise, but sumhow everbody liked him anyhow. Yew kin tell by the pickter that he wanted to share things with his friends. See what a lode he has on the kyar—all goin to the city of Spartinbug. Peepil ain't allers that big harted, even with bigger kyars.

If yew hain't guessed his name, I'll jes tell yew it is W. H. Gibson, Jr., on his first super job, down at Fairmont, S. C. A few daze attter he wuz installed at the super's desk—which if I recommember kerrectly wuz a pine table, an a stool to set on—he sez to his wife:

"Well, Mama, I've clum up purty hi now, an I'm goin to the top. But, we gotta show our stuff, an the way to do it is to git a kyar. My persishun demands it, an, further more I want won. What we gona do about it?"

Now Miz Gibson is a mighty level heded woman, an she sez: "Who is goin to run it? Yew can't."

"Now see here Ma, don't throw cold water on my intushiasm. If I kin run as big a thing as a cotton mill, don't tell me I can't run a kyar. I dun tore that wurd 'cant' outen my dickshunary, an fur ME there aint no sich animil. My motter is 'I CAN.' That's how cum

yew to be the wife ov a superintender today, stiddy of sweeper."

Well, bein a man that node no obstercles that he cudent subdew, the hull family bunched their savins an pade the first embezelment on a second hand Model T Ford Kyar, which wuz delivered to his frunt yard. Mr. Gibson project with it till he larnt how to start an stop her, an on Saturday, he, his wife and son an as many naybers as cud pack in, all started to Spartinbug, which wuz nine miles on narrer muddy rodes.

They wuz doin around ten a hour, an Mr. Gibson had his chist all swelled out an braggin on his speed an good drivin, an ever body wuz feelin rich as Banjerbug, when "Bang" went somethin like a pistil an the kyar giv a lurch, a cough an spit, an stopped ded as Heck.

"Git out! She's a blowin up!" yelled Mr. Gibson, "an if we don't git away frum here we'll do ditto. An now where's our money!" Everybody fell outen that kyar quicker'n scat an tuck to their heels threw the cotton patch, an when at a safe distance turned to watch the kyar blow up. Finelly, when nuthin happened, Mr. Gibson mustered curridge to go back an investergate.

Bout that time a man cum erlong drivin the same kind of rig an he lokated the trouble, which wuz a blow-out. Sez he:

"I've got sum patchin, an if I had a shew I cud fix yew up in no time."

"Fine, fine," ansered Mr. Gibson, very much releaved. "I'll get yew a shew all rite." Then he called his son and explained the sitiuation an sez to him: "Yew let the man have won of yore shews an I'll git yew a bran new pare when we git to Spartinbug," and he wondered what the man wuz a laffin about. He didn't see nuthin funny about it hisself. But the man recommembered he had a ole peese ov a tire in his kyar, an sed he cud fix a shew outen that—which he dun, while Mr. Gibson looked on in wunder an awe.

It wuz the first time he ever node a thing like that cud happen to a kyar, an he wuz mad cleen threw cause the man he bought it from didn't tell him the tires wuz worn plum threw an reddy to bust. There wuz no treads on tires them daze, an tires wuz slick as glass, an with bad rodes it tuck a hour an a haf to drive them nine miles frum Fairmont to Spartinbug, even when the kyar acted purty.

Allers when they got back from a trip the hull family and the naybers that had bin treated to a ride, wud git out with pans and buckets of water, sope an towels, and wash the kyar an rub it with cold creme and polish it, till it shined like bran new. Then they would spread cloth over it to keep the dust off, an put it under a good shelter where it cud be locked up.

Won thing allers worried Mr. Gibson when he driv that kyar; farmers drivin slick teams of mules in frunt of him woodn't turn outen the rode fur him to pass. The horn on his kyar sounded like a frog a croakin, an Miz Gibson, tryin to throw oil on trubbled waters, told him the farmers cudn't hear it. So he got won that sounded like a steem bote whistle an installed it on the side as a extra. Then he'd try the little horn first, an if the farmer didn't notis, he'd give a blast on the big won an the mules wood dash out in the field, while the farmers shuck their fists at him and sed things in a strange langwidge.

Sum daze them wuz. Mr. Gibson has made good. He has gone up the ladder. He has had many big fine kyars an fine jobs. He is now ginerall superintender of a fine group ov mills. But he hain't never had a job nor a kyar that giv him the same kind of a thrill as his first job as super an his first kyar—a second hand Lizzie.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

At give-away prices, all machinery and equipment used in 8,600 spindle mill. Will sell any part of whole at bargain prices. F. C. N., care Textile Bulletin.

Corporations Assisted

In expansion programs. Financial arrangements made to assist. Bond issues prepared, bought and sold. Commercial paper bought. Write us your plans.

THE REUTER COMPANY
831 Temple Bar Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

Salesman Wanted

Well known manufacturer of textile chemicals has salaried position for southern representative. A splendid opportunity for the right man. Prefer recent graduate of a textile school—one who is willing to work and stick. None others need apply. Write giving references to Textile Chemicals, care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as roller coverer. Age 34, 20 years' experience. Cork as well as leather. Also first class repair man. Wife is also a No. 1 roller coverer. Good references. R. D., care Textile Bulletin.

Week's Cloth Sales Near Double Output

"After a rather modest start the market on carded gray goods developed early in the week the best activity enjoyed for some time," report Woodward, Baldwin & Co., "and

WANTED—Textile Technician, young college graduate, for experimental work in rayon mill, having at least two years' actual mill experience in weaving and loom fixing. State age, education, experience and salaries earned, married or single, enclose references and photograph to C. A., care Textile Bulletin.

Travel anywhere..any day
on the SOUTHERN for 1½¢
A fare for every purse...!
PER MILE

1½¢ PER MILE **One Way Coach Tickets . . .**
On Sale Daily

2¢ PER MILE **Round Trip Tickets**
... for each mile traveled . . . return limit 15 days
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

2½¢ PER MILE **Round Trip Tickets**
... for each mile traveled . . . return limit 6 months
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

3¢ PER MILE **One Way Tickets**
Good in Sleeping and Parlor Cars on payment of proper charges for space occupied

NO SURCHARGE!

HIGH CLASS TRAINS

Latest Pullman Equipment, including Compartment, Drawing Room and Open Section Sleeping Cars

MODERN COACHES..CONVENIENT SCHEDULES

Insure Satisfactory Service on the Southern Railway System

Be Comfortable in the Safety of Train Travel

FRANK L. JENKINS
Passenger Traffic Manager
Washington, D. C.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

R. H. Graham, Division Passenger Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

before the close produced the largest sales volume we have seen for a long while. Two distinct influences seem to be accountable for this: In the early part of the week the purchasing seemed to be for account of Government buying which is expected in the 38½ 64x60 5.35 print cloth. Of course, the bullish cotton report further stimulated demand, with the result that at the close we find ourselves in a much stronger position than has existed since the early part of May.

"We estimate sales of print cloth yarn constructions for the week to have been from 175 to 200 per cent of curtailed production.

"The Government's action in respect to silver purchases, announced this morning, of course, had no effect on the textile activity. The fact that cotton did not open substantially upward as a result considerably surprised most observers. One must view this action on the part of the administration with sincere regret. It appears to solely benefit a very small group of large corporations who control about fourteen seats in the United States Senate, together with a few speculators here and abroad. We fail to see how it can put anyone to work, and it will be just one more difficulty to overcome before putting the country back on a sound basis.

"If the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation carries out the program that they have announced with respect to the quantities of cotton goods they will purchase, we predict, a further expansion in demand for most gray goods, although as a matter of fact their proposals so far have only directly affected two gray constructions."

Basis For Finding Wage Differentials

An official basis for determining the wage differential has been filed with the National Recovery Administration in Washington, Howard Heydon, vice-chairman of the Silk Code Authority, made known yesterday.

The method of calculating the differential is to determine the dollar difference between the regular weekly wage paid to the lowest paid class or occupational group of employees on July 1, 1933, and the code minimum rate of \$13 in the North and \$12 in the South per week of 40 hours of labor, it was explained.

"This amount of difference shall then be added to the regular wage received for a full week's work as of July 1, 1933, by each of the higher paid classes or occupational groups of employees."

PRINTING

All Kinds of
**MILL and OFFICE
FORMS**

DAVID CLARK, *Owner*

**WASHBURN
PRINTING
Company**

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

"I TOOK OUT
3 TEETH OF
TWIST AND
SPEEDED UP
THE FRONT ROLL 12%."



After installing new DIAMOND FINISH rings, the overseer of a Southern mill made a twist gear change that enabled him to get 12% more delivery from the front roll. This was on filling yarns and was accomplished without any increase whatever in the end breakage, which had been satisfactory before the change.

Production increases quickly pay for
New DIAMOND FINISH Rings!

WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING RING CO.
Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873



Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Third Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinner's Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

Published By

Clark Publishing Company
Charlotte, N. C.

PRYNT-COUNTER



ANOTHER

Veeder-Root

PICK-COUNTER DEVELOPMENT

The latest model Veeder-Root resetting pick counter can now be obtained with a new printing feature that automatically prints on a card a complete and permanent record of the number of picks produced by each loom, each shift, each day . . . one card takes care of two shifts for a pay period, and provides an indisputable record of each loom's production. This pick counter incorporates all the latest improvements in pick counter design and offers mill owners the most advanced equipment it is possible to buy. Write, today, for complete information on this new development.

VEEDER-ROOT INC.

BUILDERS OF COUNTING DEVICES SINCE 1878